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SONOMA CO. LIBRARY

Request for Determination of Eligibility for
the National Register of Historic Places
of
The Frederick Henry Schlake Ranch
Petaluma, California

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5/88

Request for Determination of Eligibility for
the National Register of Historic Places
of
The Frederick Henry Schlake Ranch
Petaluma, California

Pe

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic Fred Schlake Ranch

and/or common Jurgensen Ranch/Bernard E. Eldredge Farm

2. Location

street & number 2300 East Washington Street

not for publication

city, town Petaluma

vicinity of

congressional district Second California

state California

code 06

county Sonoma

code 097

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Glen A. Cramer

street & number Box "Y"

city, town Rancho Mirage

vicinity of

state California

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sonoma County, Office of the County Recorder

street & number 585 Fiscal Drive

city, town Santa Rosa

state California

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

"The Schlake Ranch: An Evaluation of
the Farmsite and Structures...."

has this property been determined eligible? ☒ yes ☐ no

date 31 August 1981

☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Petaluma Community Development Commission, City of Petaluma

city, town Petaluma

state California

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Schlake Ranch is a 100-acre farmsite 2.12 miles northeast of central Petaluma. Consisting of the southwesterly five-eighths of Lot 250, Rancho Petaluma, the ranch is bounded on the northwest by East Washington Street, on the northeast and southeast by private property, and on the southwest by Sky Ranch Airport. Land to the northwest, through which flows intermittent Washington Creek, is devoted to hay cultivation, as is the land to the northeast, the remaining forty acres of Lot 250. The farmland to the southeast is also used for the cultivation of hay. Southwest of the airport lies the subdivision residences, extending northwest and southeast, which dominate the flatlands of east Petaluma (see Map 1).

The ranch is divided into three sections. Since 1859, ninety-five acres has been cultivated for the production of wheat, barley and hay, the latter crop being the primary function of the land since the 1880's. The remaining five acres consists of a five-acre farmstead and, within that five acres, a quarter-acre housestead (see Photograph 1).

The housestead, comprising the ranch house, water tower, and six outbuildings, is delineated by a picket fence (see Map 2). Natural features that further describe the area are stands of large Cypress and Eucalyptus trees. A five-inch diameter trumpet vine is located on the east side of the ranch house (see Photograph 5), adjacent to the oldest section of the house. The outbuildings within the housestead facilitated the processing of products grown on the ranch and provided for the immediate needs of the household.

The two-story, 14'6" x 24'6" water tower with shiplap siding is situated at the southwest corner of the house. The windmill and holding tank have been removed. The water tower is set on a deteriorating cement foundation and houses the original hand-dug well which is no longer in use. The well is brick lined; the top 1 1/2 foot collar section is set with old bottles and cans. Remaining outbuildings within the housestead area delineated by the picket fence, from northeast to southwest, are the east shiplap building (purpose unknown), the wood shed, smokehouse, dairyhouse, and privy. These are simple gable-roofed structures with either board and batten, flush vertical or shiplap siding. They are set on redwood sill foundations. The outbuildings are in a deteriorated condition (see Photographs 3, 6 & 7).

The ranch house is a "T" shaped, gable roofed, redwood structure divided into three parts. The house has shiplap siding. It appears that the house was sided uniformly when the Schlake addition was completed circa 1895.

The 24' x 16'6" original cottage forms the upper part of the base of the "T" and is the middle, single-story, gable-roofed section. There are two original 6/6 light sash windows on the west side. A 5'3" shed roof porch extends across the east side with a solid panel offset entrance door. The two windows on the east side of the cottage have been altered. There is a short sculptured interior chimney (see Photographs 3, 4, & 5).

See Continuation Sheet No. 1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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The interior of the original cottage consists of two rooms of equal dimensions: a kitchen and a living room. Both rooms have simple redwood wainscoting covering the lower one-third of the walls and flat redwood molding around the windows and doors. The windows and doors are of smaller dimensions than those in the two-story Schlake addition. The floors are tongue and groove redwood. Walls are constructed of lath and plaster. However, the living room has been recently paneled. The cottage has a redwood sill foundation. Square nails were not identified in this portion of the house, but investigation of the underpinnings of the cottage was not possible. This portion of the ranch house is indicative of early small-scale ranch dwellings built circa 1860. It is possible that this portion of the house was built prior to 1859 when ownership was transferred from Frederick Alberding to George D. Green.

The 12' x 16'6" first addition forms the lower part of the base of the "T". It is attached to the original cottage at the south gable end, forming a linear extension with a broken roofline. This small, single story, gable roof addition has one 6/6 light sash window on the west side and one 1/1 light sash window on the east side. A small, rough sawn, vertical board door is located on the south-facing gable end.

The interior consists of two small rooms which have been remodeled. One of the rooms has been made into a bathroom. The smaller room with door is used as a service porch/pantry and has the same wainscoting as the rest of the cottage. The addition also has lath and plaster walls. This portion of the house is an early addition, one made prior to the Schlake's purchase of the ranch in 1885.

The Schlake addition, facing East Washington Street, is perpendicular to the north gable end of the original cottage, forming the top of the "T" shape. The two-story, 14'4" x 30', gable roof addition has a center roof gable facing front with a fan-like gable ornament, boxed cornice and plain architrave. It is a simple example of "carpenter Gothic" vernacular architecture in Sonoma County with its Gothic Revival elements. (The Gothic Revival style is more commonly associated with the 1870's in Sonoma County farmhouse construction. Both the information from Mrs. Bernard E. Eldredge, that her grandfather - Fred Schlake - built this addition sometime after 1885, and the type of millwork used for detailing on this portion of the house support the estimated building date of circa 1895). There are 1/1 light sash windows with hoods placed symmetrically on the front facade. Sheltering the front entrance door is a single gable roof porch with fan motif stickwork in the gable end, turned posts, brackets and stickwork balustrade. The stickwork detailing on the porch differs from that on the center front gable roof end, indicating that it may have been altered from the original. The milled roof and window detailing on the house were commonly used on residences in the Petaluma area around the turn of the century. This portion of the house rests on cement blocks. (see Photograph 2)

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The interior consists of a total of four rooms, two on each story arranged on either side of a central hall and stairway. The Schlake addition has original tongue and groove redwood floors, window and door molding with bullseye corners, solid panel doors and turned newel posts and balustrade on the stairs. Two of the four rooms have been altered from the original with the addition of cork paneling, sheetrock and a drop ceiling. Enclosed cabinets have been added under the staircase and the front panelled door is not original.

This portion of the house was built by Frederick Schlake after he purchased the property in 1885. This simplified version, showing the influence of the Gothic Revival style, was built circa 1895. The house illustrates the adaptability of the style to the needs of modest farmhouse construction.

The farmstead consists of twelve buildings used for various ranch purposes (see Map 3). There are scattered stands of Eucalyptus and Cypress trees planted as windbreaks for the ranch buildings. All of the outbuildings are one-story structures with the exception of the two barns which stand as the major focal points in the farmstead. There were no square nails identified in the construction of any of the farmstead buildings. All of the buildings are in a deteriorated condition.

The old barn (Photographs 8 & 9) has a gently sloping gable roof with vertical siding, corrugated tin roof, and a hay trolley projecting outward on the uncovered ridge pole. There are hinged hay loft doors in the front and back gable ends. Hinged doors, front and back, are at ground level for loading hay into the mow. There are hinged rough-sawn wood doors on the front and back of each gable end extension for entrance to the stalls and tackle room. Remnants of a cut stone floor remain inside the southeast extended bay, which has board and batten siding. The barn has numerous hatch window openings for light and ventilation. Six shallow stalls with feed bins and wooden floor are located in the southeast extended bay. Smaller stalls with feed bins are on the north side. The center was used for hay storage. The old barn predates the period when Fred Schlake owned the ranch. The barn is typical of barn architecture during the period and is particularly suited to the climatic conditions of Sonoma County, where livestock require little shelter.

Grain house and chicken brooder (see Photograph 10). The grain house is a shingled gable roof structure with board and batten siding. There is a sliding hatch window opening on the front gable end, a concrete floor, evidence of a hoist on the interior for lifting feed bags, and a pulley opening for ventilation on the rear gable end. It is situated in close proximity to the old barn. The chicken brooder has a shingled gable roof with board and batten siding and rests on a redwood sill foundation.

The colony chicken house (Photograph 11) is a long, gable roof building with board and batten siding and centrally placed roof ventilator. The roof is corrugated tin; the foundation is redwood sill. There are shallow screened openings immediately under the roofline, extending along the east side of the building, and a series of rectangular, ground-level window openings on the west side.

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The new barn (Photograph 12) is a two-story gable roof barn with vertical siding and offset hinged doors on the front facade. The barn has an uncovered ridge pole and hay trolley extension with hinged hay loft door. There is a shed-roof, single-story extension on the south side which was used as a shop for repairing farm equipment. The addition was made in the 1930's. The interior of the barn has a stone floor (Photograph 13). This barn is identified with the period from 1911 to 1949 when Frederick H. Schlake, Jr., owned the ranch complex. The barn appears as though it was used for hay storage and for housing motorized farm equipment.

The poultry complex (Photograph 14) is a series of small, gable-roof, board and batten sheds which were also used as colony chicken houses.

The blacksmith's shop (Photograph 15) is a board and batten shed equipped with kiln and smithy-related machinery on the ceiling. The roof has been changed to corrugated tin. This building was moved here from the neighboring Henry Schlake Ranch to the southeast. The adjacent foundation was for the large shop belonging to Bernard Eldredge. The shop was moved to Old Adobe School following Eldredge's death in 1956.

Additional outbuildings within the farmstead include the shiplap outbuilding and pumphouse adjacent to the southwest side of the housestead picket fence, the board and batten outbuilding and another colony chicken house further south, and the garage built on the west corner of the housestead perimeter after the first automobile was introduced on the ranch in 1917.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 28 Nov 1855 - Present **Builder/Architect** unknown & Fred Schlake

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

Schlake Ranch has local significance as a working example of a medium-size, self-sufficient Sonoma County farm which has remained relatively unchanged since the 1890's. The individual buildings have no architectural or historical significance on a state or national level. The ranch, taken as a whole, has retained its original integrity as a working example of a self-sufficient farm. As such, it is representative of the lives, farmstead structures and economic activities of middle-class proprietors living on ranches of 80 to 320 acres during the period when Petaluma emerged as a primary exporter of grain for the urban market of San Francisco (1849-1882) and as an area of diversified commercial agricultural production (1883-1946). Too small for commercial dairy operations and far larger than the typical egg ranch in Petaluma, the ranch remains one devoted to the cultivation of grain for market. From the 1860's until the 1930's, the ranch house was expanded and ranch buildings added, creating a layering effect that reflects the growth and adaptation of moderately-sized ranches to major agricultural trends in the Petaluma area.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

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The following concise history of the property is a summarization of the more detailed study, "The Schlake Ranch: an Evaluation of the Farmsite and Structures Impacted by the Petaluma Sky Ranch Airport Relocation Project" which is attached to and a supplement for this request for determination of eligibility. Unless otherwise noted, supporting documentation is provided in that study.

The prehistory of the Petaluma Valley is associated with the seasonal sites of the hunters, gatherers and fishers, organized in social units of extended families and aggregates of extended families, who occupied central California. Not until 1823, after Spain had lost control of Mexico, would an attempt be made to establish a European settlement in the area.

Ten years later, in the spring of 1833, Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was sent north from San Francisco by Governor Figueroa to investigate two problems -- the encroachment of the Russians into the northern reaches of Alta California and troubles between the Indians and the padres at Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma. Between 1834 and 1844, Vallejo constructed the Petaluma Adobe to serve as headquarters for the vast cattle, grain, and other productions of the Petaluma Rancho. Although sold to Vallejo's friend and business associate, Martin Cooke, in 1854, the land remained uncultivated as Rancho cattle continued to graze upon the natural grasses of east Petaluma.

From 1855 until 1882, the site was a portion of much larger grain and hay farms. Tied to Petaluma's growth as a market town and entrepot for San Francisco and the Bay area, the farm produced wheat, barley and hay for market. Owned first by Frederick Alberding, who may have been responsible for the first dwellings on the property, and then, after 1859, by George D. Green, the land was cultivated and the core of the farmstead -- the original cottage and its first addition, the water tower, old barn, and various outbuildings -- was constructed. In 1882, Green divided the quarter-section and sold the southwesterly eighty acres. Three years later, it was purchased by Frederick Henry Schlake. (pp. 25-35)

From 1885 until 1970, the property remained in the possession of members of the Schlake family. Schlake added to the property when he purchased the northeasterly twenty acres from Green's son, Lyman, in 1903. Attracted to the area by his brother, Henry, who had purchased the southwesterly eighty acres of Lot 251, Frederick Schlake and his family soon began to improve their new ranch. The two-story, four-room section facing East Washington Street was added to the original cottage and its first addition. The "new barn" was built. And, despite the fact that the Schlake Ranch did not make a major contribution to the increasing dominance of poultry and egg production, which by 1909 would contribute more than one-half the agricultural wealth of Petaluma, poultry-related dwellings were built. (pp. 35-39)

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With the decline of wheat in the area, hay became and remained the major cash crop on the site. Supplemental income was derived from both the poultry business and a small dairy. With the orchards, vegetable plot, swine and sheep, the ranch provided both the subsistence needs of the family and sufficient cash for the purchase of farm machinery and other manufactured or processed goods typical of middle-class farm families. With easy access to Petaluma, the Schlakes could also enjoy the advantages of small-town life at the turn of the century.

Between Schlake's death in 1909 and 1930, the ranch was modernized. Frederick Schlake, Jr., introduced the first automobile to the farm in 1917 and added a small garage at the west corner of the housestead complex. A tractor was purchased for the farm, and a tractor shed added to the "new barn." Around 1930, the family "retired" the old privy, built a septic system southwest of the water tower, and converted one of the bedrooms in the first addition to a modern bath. A new well, motorized pump, and pump house were built. Except for the addition of these conveniences and electricity, the farm changed little during these years. Both it and the surrounding area had stabilized. The farm remained primarily a producer of hay for the surrounding dairy industry. A few eggs were grown for market, and the farm had enough horses to meet its own needs and produce one colt a year for sale in San Francisco. (pp. 39-42)

Upon the death of Schlake's eldest son in 1949, the ranch was inherited by his daughter Elizabeth. With the assistance of her daughter, Dora, and Dora's husband, the ranch continued in operation. Modern milking equipment for the dairy operation and a large shop were added. But with the death of Bernard Eldredge in 1956, Elizabeth Jurgensen and Dora Eldredge ceased dairy operations, sold the dairy equipment, and leased the land, returning the ranch to its historical and continuing primary function, the raising of hay. With the death of her mother in 1969, Mrs. Eldredge decided it was no longer either physically possible or financially feasible to continue with the ranch. Sold to a speculator, the land continues to raise hay. (pp. 42-45)

Thus two historical themes are associated with the 100-acre ranch, exploration and settlement of the area between 1823 and 1855, and agricultural development of the area between 1855 and the present. The primary association of the site during the period prior to 1885 is with the growth of the wheat industry in the Petaluma Valley. Although both the Alberdings and Greens were large landholders, they appear to have made no significant contributions to the social, cultural, or political life of the area. Representative of large ranches, the land merely added to Petaluma's leading position as a grain-producing area.

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The primary significance of the site comes from its association with the Schlake owners -- Frederick Henry Schlake, Frederick Henry Schlake, Jr., Elizabeth Schlake Jurgensen, and Dora Jurgensen Eldredge. As long-time residents, they naturally gained prominence in the community. They served on the Payran and Old Adobe school boards. And it is the husband of the last of these owners who has achieved the greatest local recognition. Clearly, the site is associated only with individuals of local significance during the period 1885 to 1970.

But even more important is the ranch itself. In continuous operation since 1855, it embodies the distinctive characteristics associated with agricultural development in the region; it is representative of the lives, farmstead structure and economic activity of middle-class farm proprietors; and it is associated with the dominant economic activity of the region during the first century of the area's development.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See the bibliography in Dennis E. Harris, "The Schlake Ranch: an Evaluation of the Farm-site and Structures Impacted by the Petaluma Sky Ranch Airport Relocation Project," 78 pages (Petaluma: Office of the Petaluma Community Development Commission, 31 August 1981), pp. 69-78.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 100 acres

Quadrangle name Glen Ellen/73 photo revised

Quadrangle scale 7.5 min

UMT References

A

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Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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D

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is Sonoma County Assessor's Parcel Number 136-070-07, as described in the Official Records of the Sonoma County Recorder #2485 as being the SW 1/2 of Lot 250 and the southwesterly 20 acres of the NE 1/2 of Lot 250

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state California code 06 county Sonoma code 097

state _____ code _____ county _____ code _____

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dennis E. Harris, Ph.D. Professor of History for William Liebel, Program Administrator
Petaluma Community Development Commission

organization Sonoma State University date 16 December 1981

street & number 1801 E. Cotati Avenue telephone (707) 664-2313

city or town Rohnert Park state California

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: see letter, Dr. Knox Mellon, State Historic Preservation Officer, to William Liebel dated 5 October 1981 - Attachment 1
_____ national _____ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____

date _____

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

POST OFFICE BOX 2390

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95811



October 5, 1981

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OCT 7 1981

PETALUMA COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Mr. William Liebel
Program Administrator
City of Petaluma
Post and English Streets
Petaluma, CA 94952

Dear Mr. Liebel:

FAA - Petaluma Sky Ranch Airport Relocation: Determination of National Register Eligibility

I want to express my thanks to the City of Petaluma for providing me with a fine report on the Schlake Ranch. The authors deserve commendation for their excellent effort.

The document was carefully reviewed by staff. It is the consensus opinion of the office that the Ranch appears to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance. I trust this conclusion is consistent with yours.

The next compliance step is to obtain an official determination of National Register eligibility for the Ranch from the Keeper of the National Register in Washington. All the information needed for a determination is available in the historic report and only needs to be cast into the appropriate 36 CFR 63 format, enclosed. The actual outline is to be found in the appendix section of Part 63.

Once completed, the determination of eligibility package should be sent to the Keeper together with a copy of this letter and one from you asking the Keeper to evaluate the property. Be sure to say that the agency and the SHPO agree the property is eligible.

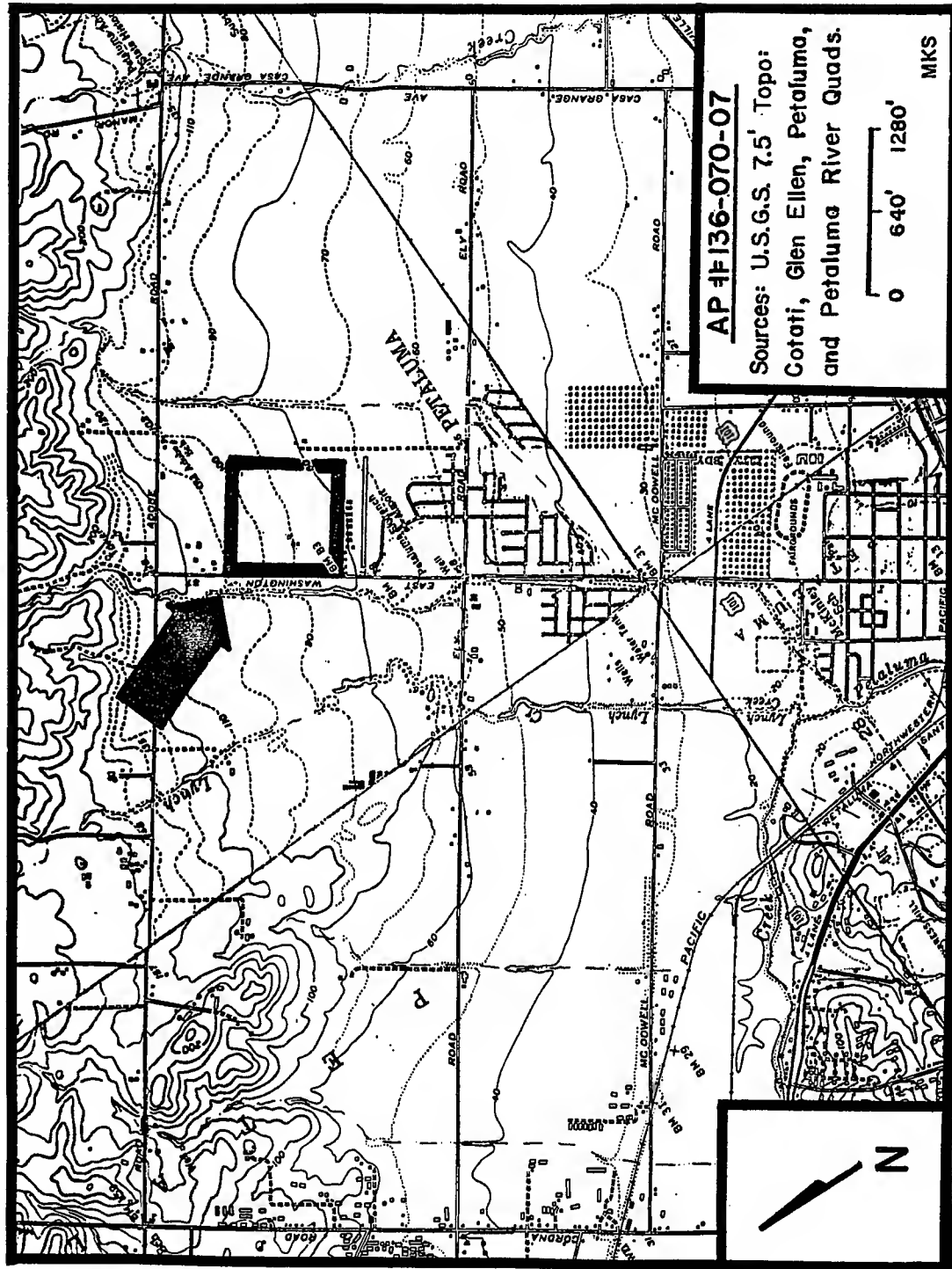
If you have any questions about the details of the foregoing procedure, please call Hans Kreutzberg at (916) 322-8700.

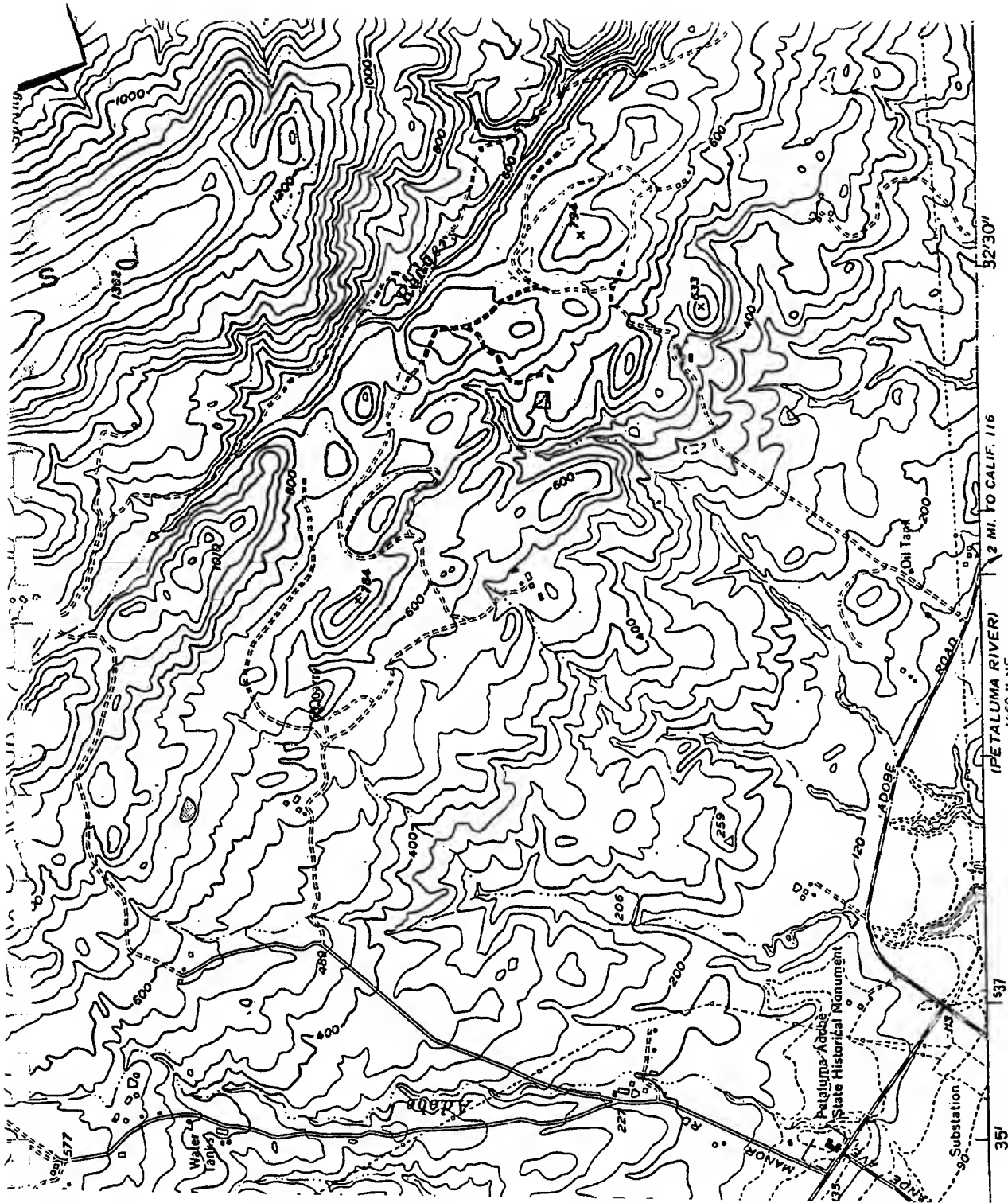
Sincerely,

Dr. Knox Mellon
State Historic Preservation Officer

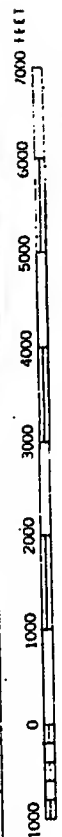
cc: Harris 12-7-81

MAP 1

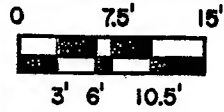




SCALE 1:24000

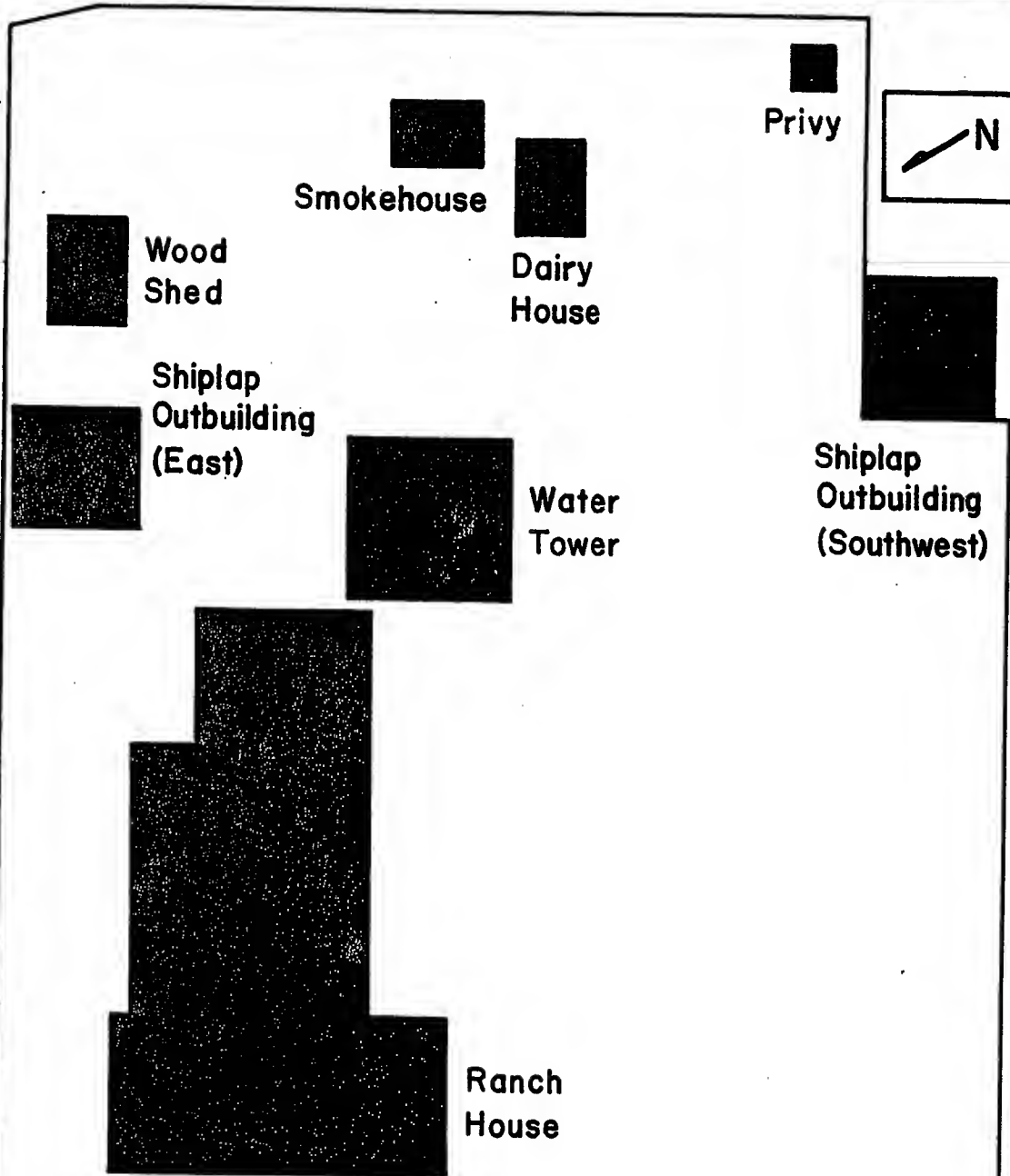


CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 10 FOOT CONTOURS



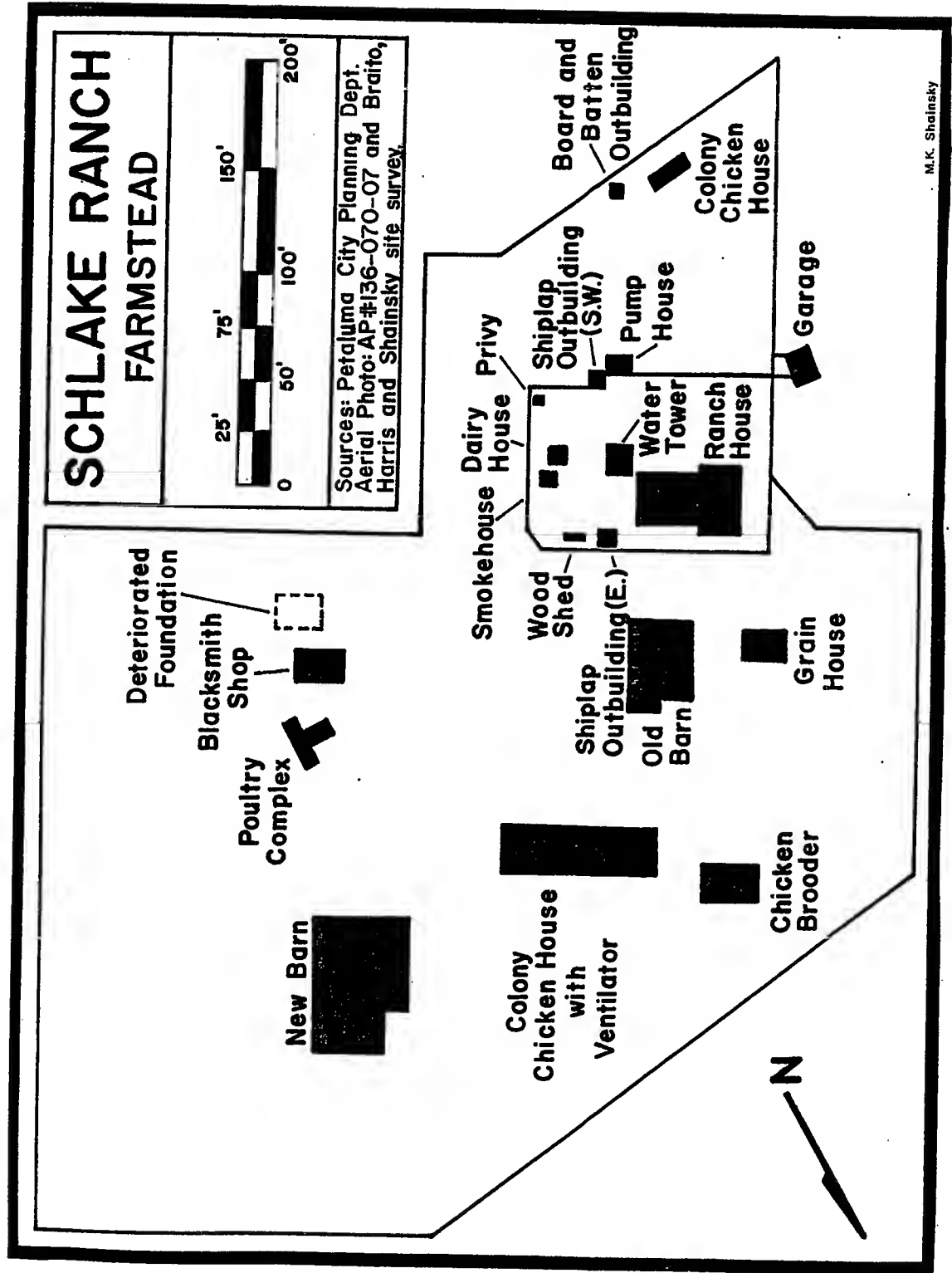
SCHLAKE RANCH HOUSESTEAD

Source: Braitto,
Harris and
Shainsky site
survey.



Housestead enclosed by picket fence perimeter

M.K. Shainsky





SCHLAKE RANCH - AERIAL OVERVIEW

2300 E. Washington Street, Petaluma, Sonoma Co., Calif.

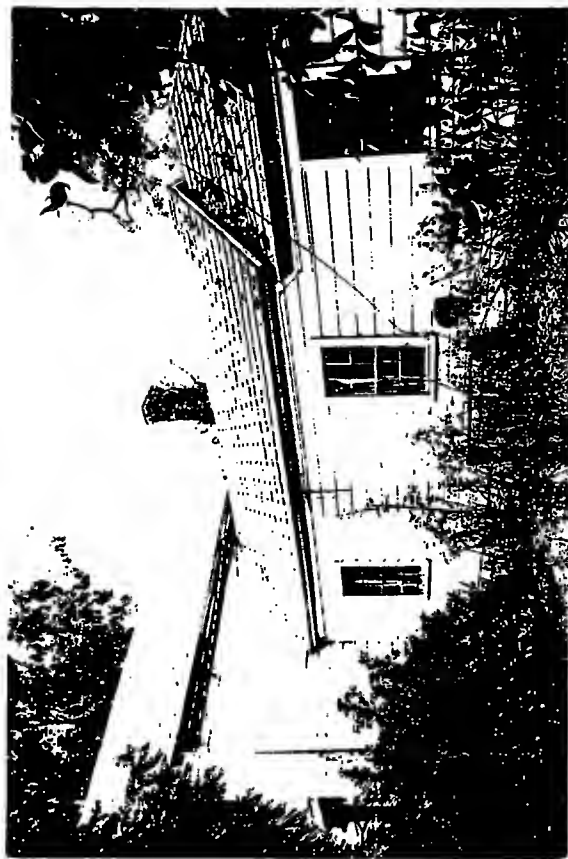
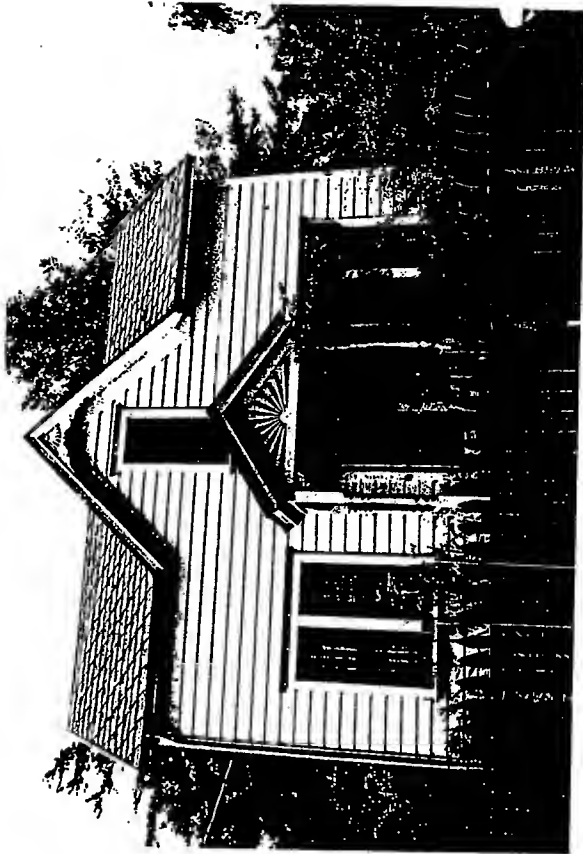
Photographer Unknown

Date: 15 July 1972

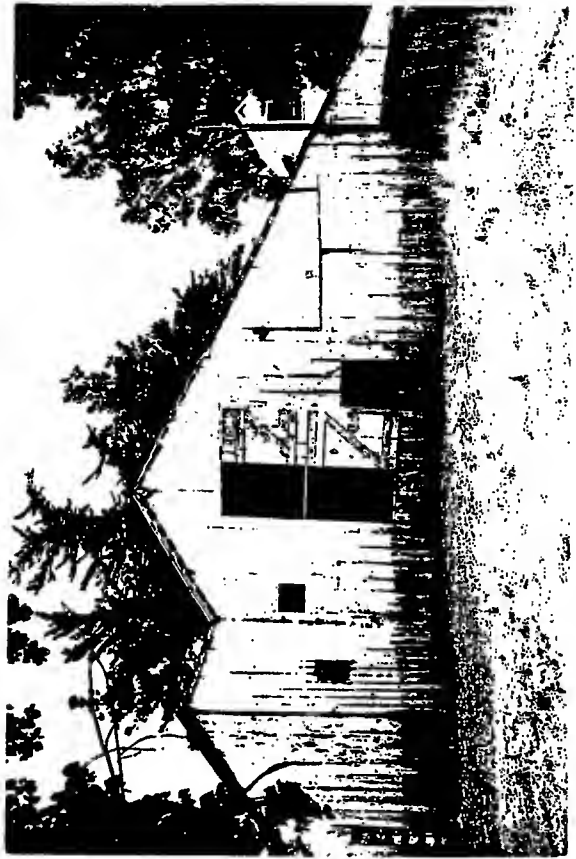
Negative (copy): Department of History, Sonoma State
University, Rohnert Park, California

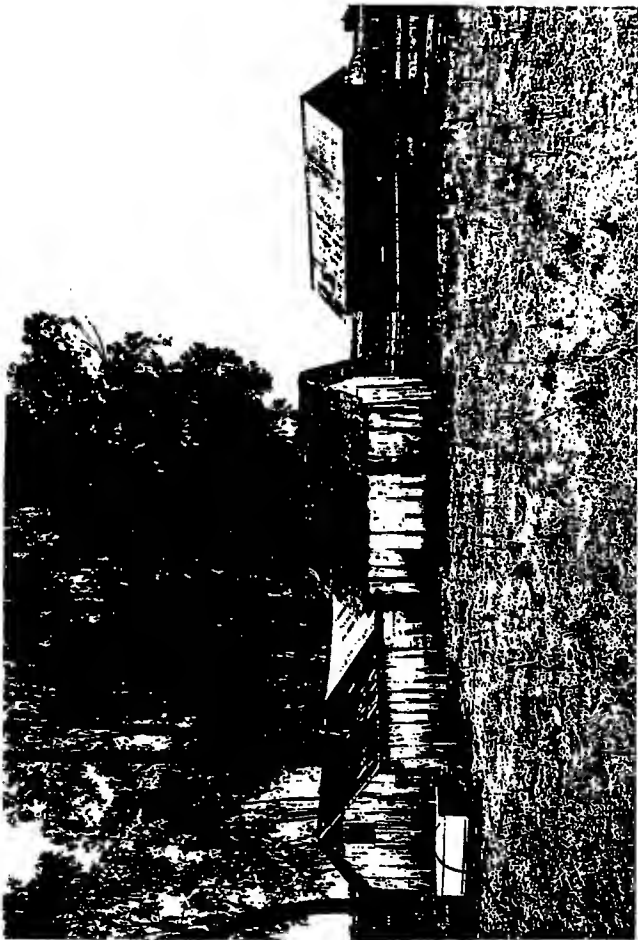
Aerial Overview of Farmstead and Housestead,
facing SouthWest

Print #1 (02/14) of 15 photographs









E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Name of property: Frederick H. Schlake Ranch

Location: Sonoma County

State: CA

Request submitted by: HUD/CD William Liebel

Date received: 2/8/82

Additional information received:

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

☒ **Eligible**

☐ **Not Eligible**

☐ **No Response**

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

☒ **Eligible**

Applicable criteria:

☐ **Not Eligible**

Comments:

36 CFR Part 68.5
Determination

☐ **Documentation insufficient**

(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

for Carla M. Burroughs
Keeper of the National Register
Determined Eligible

Date: 12 FEBRUARY 1982